

Taft Gathers in More Delegates from Many States

FEDERAL OFFICERS MAY BE ACTIVE IN THE CAMPAIGN

Only Civil Service Employees Are Barred from Political Work.

RULING BY COMMISSION

Officeholders holding their positions at the gift of the President may be active in politics without action by the Civil Service Commission. Officeholders who are within the operation of the civil service law must not work either for President Taft or Col. Roosevelt. This is the gist of a decision rendered yesterday by the Civil Service Commission.

A Query from Indianapolis.

The question arose on a telegram from Edwin M. Lee, former chairman of the Republican State central committee of Indiana, who propounded the following inquiry:

"For certain reasons many Federal officeholders under the civil service in Indiana are now active in politics for the purpose of securing delegates for Mr. Taft to the Chicago convention. Many of these prefer Col. Roosevelt as the Republican nominee."

"If some Federal officeholders are permitted to work for President Taft will others be permitted to work for Col. Roosevelt?"

"If no Federal officeholder can take part in this contest but under the civil service law must remain neutral, what is the punishment for their taking part? Many of these working for Mr. Taft do not wish to do so, but are led to believe that they must. In some any Federal officeholder refuses to take part in the contest will be he disturbed in his office because he does refuse? An answer to these questions is earnestly desired, because it is important, not only from the point of view of square deal, but also from a clear understanding of what the civil service law requires under all the circumstances, and whether it is to be enforced."

After an exhaustive statement of the law in the case the Civil Service Commission sums up its answers as follows:

Civil Service Employees Barred.

"First—That the commission is not aware that some Federal officeholders are permitted to work for any candidate. The commission exercises its jurisdiction with strict impartiality, inquires into the activities of competitive employees violating the act and rules without regard to their political affiliations, and makes such recommendations as the nature of the case demands, irrespective of political considerations. The commission's objective is to see that the commission cannot permit any person over whom it has jurisdiction to be improperly active in political affairs."

"Second—With reference to the punishment to be inflicted upon a person found to have been politically active in violation of the civil service act and rules, it is to be observed that the punishment will depend upon the nature and degree of the activity, and will extend to criminal prosecution, suspension from the service, or removal from office, as the case may seem to require and the law and rules provide."

Federal Officials Exempt.

"Third—In reply to the inquiry whether a Federal officeholder will be disturbed in his office because he refuses to take an active part in the campaign, your attention is invited to the enclosed copy of the Executive order of February 8, 1912, revising the civil service rule relating to removal and reductions. That rule applies to persons in the competitive service, and, of course, has no application to Federal officers whose appointments are made by the President. Your attention is also invited to the Executive order of December 30, 1911, a copy of which is also enclosed, showing the punishment to be inflicted upon rural carriers who take an active part in political management or in political campaigns."

"The commission requests your co-operation in bringing to its attention any cases known to you of violations of the civil service act and rules respecting political activity, political coercion, or political assessments or contributions over which the commission has jurisdiction as defined above, and suggests that names, dates, and specific acts done be mentioned so as to lay a foundation for the commission's investigation."

"The sections of a twin flying pan that an Illinois woman has patented can be used separately or joined together to form a single utensil."

THE DAY IN POLITICS.

Senator Dixon, of Montana, will assume leadership of the Roosevelt campaign.

Civil Service Commission decides that officeholders who occupy Presidential positions can be politically active, but employees who are under civil service must refrain from participation in campaign matters.

Gov. Stubbs, of Kansas, while passing through Washington, says West is on fire for Roosevelt.

South Carolina delegates elected for President Taft.

A Michigan district elects Taft delegates, thus showing that the State is not unanimously for Roosevelt.

White House statement denies that any arrangement has been made with Republican State Chairman Barnes, of New York, whereby Vice President Sherman's renomination is assured.

President Taft's managers continue to receive encouraging telegrams from all sections of the country.

BITTER FIGHT ON SUGAR SCHEDULE

Democrats Rumored Ready to Resist Underwood's Plan Freeing Commodity of Duty.

The Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee will submit a free sugar bill to the Democratic caucus which has been called to meet this afternoon. The advocates of free sugar are confident that the caucus will approve the action of the Ways and Means Committee, and that the bill will be passed along to the Senate.

It is regarded as certain, however, that a bitter fight will be waged in the caucus against the sugar bill. To make up the loss in revenue occasioned by placing sugar on the free list, the Ways and Means Committee proposes to levy a duty on raw silk, which is now admitted free of duty. A compensatory duty will be levied on the manufactured products to equalize the burden thus imposed on the raw product.

The present duty on sugar yields annually a revenue of \$3,000,000. The proposed duty on raw silk and its products will, it is contended, make up over \$10,000,000 of the deficit thus created.

The Democratic members of the Committee on Ways and Means are far from an agreement on the proposed bill in amendment of the sugar schedule of the Payne-Aldrich tariff law. Present indications are that for the first time since they came into control of the House the Democrats are to have an old-fashioned fight over a tariff bill.

Up to date, Representative Underwood, the majority leader, has been followed on all tariff matters without question by the Democrats of the House. In the case of sugar, however, there are a good many Democrats who have opinions of their own that do not coincide with those of the Underwood leadership.

WHERE COINS WERE MADE.

Those Struck at the Philadelphia Mint Have No Mark.

Coins made at the Philadelphia mint have no mark, but those struck at the other United States mints have one or more letters upon them to distinguish them from those made at Philadelphia, which for many years was the only mint. These letters, which are very small, are found upon the reverse of the coins with the exception of the new design double eagle and the Lincoln head cent upon which they are on the obverse.

The only mints now in operation in this country are those at Philadelphia, San Francisco, and Denver, the others having been discontinued.

Coins struck at the Philadelphia mint have no mint mark, those struck at all other mints of the United States are distinguished by a small letter near the bottom of the reverse: C for Charlotte, N. C., discontinued in 1901; CC for Carson City, Nev., discontinued in 1902; D for Denver, Colo., discontinued in 1906; O for New Orleans, La., discontinued in 1909, and S for San Francisco.

A Bad Principle.

From Harper's Week.

"Do you believe in the principle of the recall for judges, Weary?" asked Deputy Hobo, a la Weary Waggle met en route for warmer climes.

"No, I don't," answered Weary. "De last judge I was up before recalled that I'd been up before him five times before that, and gimme six moost's extra for it."

PRESIDENT GAINS TWELVE DELEGATES

Pledges of Support Received from All Sections of the Country.

WEST VIRGINIA IN LINE

Twelve delegates were added to President Taft's string yesterday when he was inducted in the third State convention to be held, that in South Carolina, and also gained delegates elected in four Congressional districts. One of these was the Eighth Michigan, the first district convention to be held in that State. The others were the Third Missouri, the Seventh Alabama, and the Second South Carolina.

Until February the only convention held was that in the Fourth Oklahoma district. During the month thirty-four delegates to the Republican national convention were elected. Sixty were instructed to support the President in the convention. The other four had given written pledges to support him in March conventions and primaries to be held in which 138 delegates will be elected.

These already chosen are Georgia, 11; Florida, 12; Alabama, 10; South Carolina, 2; Michigan, 2; Oklahoma, 2; Missouri, 2; Tennessee, 2; District of Columbia, 2; Philippine Islands, 2.

Recall of Judges Defeated.

In the third Missouri district there was a spirited contest. Resolutions were adopted denouncing the recall of judges and of court decisions. Judge H. G. South Carolina, 2; Michigan, 2; Oklahoma, 2; Missouri, 2; Tennessee, 2; District of Columbia, 2; Philippine Islands, 2.

The eighth Michigan district is the first in that section of the United States to hold a convention. William Smith and T. W. Alwater were elected delegates, instructed unanimously to vote for the President. The President was also inducted in the convention by resolution.

The seventh Alabama convention in Alabama was held at Atlanta. The delegates are C. B. Alverman and H. B. Thompson. There was no contest. There are 13,000 Republican voters in this district. The second district convention in South Carolina elected as delegates W. S. Dixon and W. D. Ramsey. In a joint telegram, they pledged their support to the President.

A Resolution of Instructions to the Delegates.

A resolution of instructions to the delegates elected was passed in the county convention in Surrey County, Va., and its delegates will support the President in the State convention.

West Virginia in Line.

A telegram from Sutton, W. Va., signed by W. L. Morrison, who was a Roosevelt-Fairbanks elector, and others, to Representative McKinley last night said:

"On the eve of a so-called Roosevelt 'booster' club rally, to be held in Parkersburg to-morrow, we want to affirm our loyalty to President Taft and to assure our support and loyalty. West Virginia has not all gone mad. The party that refused Grant's third nomination will not deny the President. We desire a second nomination in order to give a third term to Roosevelt."

WANTS A WAR SHIP ON AERIAL TRIP

Aviator Planning Across Sea Voyage Seeks a Swift Convoy.

Secretary of the Navy Meyer received a unique communication yesterday from William G. Adams, at Los Angeles, Cal., who asked for the services of a torpedo boat destroyer capable of making forty-two knots an hour to convey an aeroplane on a proposed flight across the Atlantic Ocean. Mr. Adams stated that Phil O. Parmelee, of the Wright school of aviators, is arranging to make a flight in a Wright biplane across the Atlantic. He sought the aid of a war ship as a matter of safety for the aviator, stating that Parmelee would conduct any maneuvers suggested by the department.

How Soon They Learn!

From the Yankers Statesman.

"Why don't you let your little brother play house with you, Ehkel?"

"We're not playing house, mamma. We're playing tag, and they won't let any children in this flat, mamma."

Taft At Point OF BOHEMIANISM

President Has Annual Chat with Members of the National Press Club.

For the third time since he has occupied the White House, President William H. Taft yesterday afternoon called at the National Press Club and delivered an informal address to the assembled members. President Taft has been in the habit of dropping into the Press Club about once a year and meeting the members informally.

He was accompanied by Maj. Archibald W. Butt, arriving at the club about 5:30 o'clock, and being met by Frederic J. Haskin, president of the organization, and ushered into the assembly room. Mr. Haskin made a speech of welcome and of introduction. President Taft then delivered a short address, after which he shook hands with those present and went a little while chatting.

"It is a very great pleasure," said President Taft, "to come here and feel the inspiration of the spirit of Bohemianism and good-fellowship that you have among you, and I am glad to share it. There are sometimes when I do not feel a full infusion of that spirit, sometimes when, under the burdens of, not necessarily official burdens, but of what comes into the White House, one would be glad to be in a position where one's mind can be diverted and not kept down to that regular routine that does not seem to rest at the time, and yet, after you go through an hour of it, you find has been very burdensome."

"People say to me they don't see how I get through my work. I don't have so much work. Executive ability, if you want to cultivate it, really is that which enables you to get your work done in a body else and to distribute it so that somebody else's shoulders shall help you. I do not claim to be an expert in that matter, but I know experience helps along in the distribution, so that executive work really does not take up so much time as people suppose it does. I am bound to say that executive work is a little more wearing on the nerves, because of the responsibility and the absence of aids to support that responsibility, because you don't have counsel to rely on, and you have to be counsel for both sides yourself, and sometimes only counsel for one side, and the effect of the decision is not quite so unanimously acquiesced in as I think judicial decisions ought to be."

NAVY CANNOT SHIP SEAMAN'S BODY

Ecuador Refuses Removal Under Six Months of Yellow Fever Victim.

The Navy Department has been notified by the government of Ecuador that, owing to the laws of that country, the body of Charles W. Wood, of Yonkers, N. Y., an ordinary seaman, U. S. N., who recently died there of yellow fever, cannot be shipped from that country until after a lapse of six months. The relative of Wood, who asked the Navy Department to ship the body home at once, have been so notified.

The body of Commander Levi C. Bertolotto, the captain of the gunboat Yorktown, who also fell a victim to the disease while at Guayaquil, has been brought to this country and interred in Arlington Cemetery. The shipment of this body was possible inasmuch as Commander Bertolotto died aboard his ship.

Seaman Wood, who contracted the fever after Commander Bertolotto died, was sent ashore at Guayaquil to have the advantage of expert fever treatment. Surgeon Parker, of the United States Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, and died ashore.

Although seven other patients who contracted yellow fever were reported as recovered several weeks ago, in Yonkers still remains at Santa Elena Bay, to which place she was sent for fumigation and to get away from the disease. She will remain there for some time yet, until the local conditions in Ecuador have entirely quieted down. The Yorktown was sent to Guayaquil in January, to log after American interest during the revolution. The cutter Broomfield, which was sent from San Francisco, has arrived at Santa Elena Bay to coal the Yorktown.

Lively Times.

From the Texas Magazine.

Butcher—Come, John, be lively now! Break the bones in Mr. Williamson's chops and put Mr. Ray's ribs in the basket for him.

John (shakingly)—All right, sir, just as soon as I have saved off Mrs. Murphy's leg.

DIXON TO MANAGE T. R.'S CAMPAIGN

Continued from Page One.

not afford to undertake new responsibilities while Congress was in session. But he has yielded to the desire of Col. Roosevelt, and will turn his own political interests over to his friends at home, undertaking a fight that is certain to be one of the most interesting political struggles the country has ever witnessed.

Has Considerable Experience.

Senator Dixon has had considerable experience as a political manager. He fought his way in politics in Montana, arising from the office of prosecuting attorney of his county through various offices until he was elected to the House of Representatives and later to the Senate. Four years ago he was in charge of the speakers' bureau at the Western headquarters of the Republican National Committee, and took a conspicuous part in the campaign waged in behalf of Mr. Taft.

He is generally credited with being a very thoroughgoing politician and a systematic organizer, whose characteristics are much work and little talk. It is understood that Senator Dixon will select his assistants and probably open his headquarters not later than Monday, and from that time forward wage a diligent fight to secure delegates for the former President. There was a time when Senator Dixon was in very close political relations with President Taft.

This was immediately following Mr. Taft's inauguration, when the President had a lively sense of appreciation of Senator Dixon's activities in the campaign of 1908, and even before that, when Mr. Dixon supported President Taft for the nomination. His then colleague, the late Senator Thomas H. Carter, was opposed to Mr. Taft's nomination. Senator Dixon declared for Mr. Taft early in the preliminary fight. Through his influence the Montana delegation supported Taft. It was after Senator Dixon developed symptoms of insurgency in the Senate that he and President Taft parted company. They had a clash near the close of Senator Carter's term last March, when the President turned down Senator Dixon on a recommendation for the appointment of a United States marshal.

Because Mr. Dixon had opposed the administration Senators on the last March, he had been recommended by Senator Dixon, and named George M. Bourwin, of Butte, instead. It is understood that the President disapproved of some speeches of Judge Chadwell, in which he had declared for the initiative and referendum. In appointing Bourwin the President is said to have followed the recommendation of a close friend, William H. Hunt, of the United States Commerce Court, and other conservative Republicans of Montana. Senator Dixon is a native of North Carolina, and a graduate of Guilford College. He is forty-five years old.

Gov. Stubbs in the City.

Governor Stubbs, of Kansas, passed through Washington yesterday on his way to Newark, N. J., where he will assist in the campaign of the United States Senator. He is expected to stay in the city until the 15th of May, when the Ohio primaries occur, and the voters of the country see that Mr. Taft cannot carry his own State, his unavailability will be evident.

Governor Stubbs declared that since his return home he has been fresh evidence of the overwhelming sentiment for Roosevelt. The present campaign, he said, he said, the polls that are being made—and Stubbs has been hundreds of times—give the edge to Roosevelt by from four to ten to one.

H. Thompson, of Brattleboro, Vt., who was one of the managers of Senator Dillingham's last campaign, declared that State will send a Roosevelt delegation to the Republican convention if the people had a primary.

NOT FOR ROOSEVELT.

Detroit, Mich., Feb. 28.—Theodore Roosevelt and a couple of thugs in Michigan today. The first Michigan delegates to be elected to the Republican national convention were chosen at the convention of the Eight district, held at Detroit, Mich., yesterday. The delegates are Theron W. Atwood, of Caro, and William M. Smith, of St. Johns. The Taft administration is expected to be elected.

National committeeman John W. Blodgett, replying to a request from the New York Roosevelt committee for an opinion on the colored wire:

"Roosevelt is the Bryan of the Republican party. Blodgett is uncompromising for Taft."

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WOMEN'S COAT SUITS,
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Call on us for further particulars and plat.
E. B. TOWNSEND & CO.,
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'Phone M. 1432. (Evening, Elev. 35)

FINDS A BURGLAR IN HER BEDROOM

Mrs. S. Sewell Cissel Sees Marauder Escape by Wild Leap from Window.

Mrs. S. Sewell Cissel, of 1645 Thirteenth street northwest, left the dinner table at her home early last night, went upstairs to her bedroom, and started a colored man in the act of looting a drawer of her dressing table in a corner near the window. She stood still, afraid to scream for help. The man watched her a moment, and then stepped one of the windows.

The intruder stepped through the window to the roof of a porch and leaped twelve feet to the ground. "Help, robbers, thieves!" shouted Mrs. Cissel. Her relatives were at her side in a few seconds, but they were too late to see the fleeing man.

Police of the Seventh precinct were notified by telephone and a search was begun at once. Mrs. Cissel described the intruder and says she can identify him. He stole nothing. Mrs. Cissel is the wife of the well-known member of the firm of George W. Cissel & Co., whose four mills at Thirty-third and K streets northwest were burned about two weeks ago. E. B. Burritt, private secretary to Clarence P. King, president of the Washington Railway and Electric Company, is the latest victim of a thief, who within the last few days has begun the robbing of apartments in the northwest with the aid of a duplicate key.

Burritt maintains bachelor apartments at 1345 K street northwest, and during his absence yesterday the thief entered the room, stole jewelry valued at about \$40, left the room in disorder, and disappeared before the owner returned from the office.

A similar intrusion was reported by Miss Lydia Harper, whose apartment

at the Lonsdale, 2128 California street northwest, was entered with a duplicate key. The thief ransacked the rooms but left without purloining anything of value. The police are confident that the same man was entered by the same man and a number of similar cases are being charged to him.

BAN ON SACCHARIN EFFECTIVE APRIL 1

On and after April 1 next foods or drugs which contain saccharin will be regarded as adulterated by the pure food and drug board, and the manufacturers will be prosecuted. Secretary Wilson, of the Department of Agriculture; Secretary Nagel, of the Department of Commerce and Labor; and Secretary MacVeach reached a final conclusion in the matter yesterday. In April last the three secretaries tentatively ruled that saccharin was a harmful substitute for sugar, and that if its use were continued it would produce digestive disturbances. The secretaries based their conclusions upon the report of the Remsen board of consulting investigations as to the effect on health of the use of saccharin.

The findings in the referee board," said the original announcement of the secretaries, "show that saccharin in food is such an added poisonous or other added deleterious ingredient as is contemplated by the act, and also that the substitution of saccharin for sugar in foods reduces and lowers their quality."

The Remsen Board in this case sustained the finding of the pure food board of the Department of Agriculture. Secretary MacVeach signed the original report denouncing saccharin, and the formal statement issued yesterday states that he has now signed a similar statement, and the statement concludes as follows:

"The month of March will be given to parties interested to arrange their business and take such steps as they may deem proper."

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STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF HARTFORD, CONN., on the 24th day of December, 1911, as required under the District of Columbia Code, amended June 30, 1902, and August 14, 1911.

Capital stock	\$100,000.00	Capital stock paid up, in cash	\$100,000.00
Assets		Liabilities	
Cash on hand	\$11,671.79	Net unpaid claims	\$17,194.38
Real estate	\$2,320.75	Reserve as required by law	\$102,194.91
Real estate mortgages (first lien)	\$24,572.89	Salaries, rents, expenses, taxes, &c.	\$1,828.43
Stocks and bonds (market value)	\$4,477.25	Capital stock	\$100,000.00
Prepaid premiums and interest on contracts	\$26,390.89		
Interest due and accrued	\$9,419.75		
Total	\$100,000.00	Total	\$100,000.00

Amount of risk assumed and character of business transacted during the year 1911: \$24,284,000.00
Business retained during the year 1911: \$1,284,750.00
Losses sustained during the year 1911: \$1,284,750.00
Money received during the year 1911: \$2,284,750.00
Expended during the year 1911: \$1,284,750.00

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of January, 1912.
JAS. K. QUINCY, U. S. Notary Public.
(Seal) CLARKSON N. FOWLER, Notary Public.

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